

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

The Purchase of Tools for the Navy Yard. YESTERDAY we published the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate certain charges against the engineers of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Judge Kelley was chairman of the sub-committee, and the report presents the evidence upon which he grounded his denunciation of the Engineer Corps of the Navy in general, and Chief Engineer Zeller in particular, a few weeks ago, in the House. We have now before us the report of the Board of Engineers appointed by the Navy Department and the report of Judge Kelley's committee, upon which to make some estimates as to the merits of the case under consideration. Notwithstanding all this display of testimony on both sides, however, there are some matters still in considerable doubt. Chief Engineer Zeller has claimed that the investigation of the sub-committee was partial, and that it did him injustice; he has therefore appealed to the full Naval Committee, and is now presenting additional evidence as to the judiciousness of the purchases of tools made for the Navy Yard, and for the purpose of vindicating his own integrity. We await the publication of the final report of the Naval Committee before coming to any definite conclusion as to the merits of the case.

The facts, as we have them, are that Chief Engineer Zeller purchased in New York a number of second-hand marine engine tools in preference to purchasing new ones in Philadelphia. He claims that the tools were bought at a bargain, that they are in reasonably good order, and that they are capable of doing the heaviest marine engine work as well as any machines made. Judge Kelley's committee, on the contrary, contend that the tools are old-fashioned, out of order, and such as would not be admitted into any first-class machine shop in the country; and they further contend that Mr. Zeller did not allow the Philadelphia manufacturers an opportunity to compete, and that either he or his assistants fabricated bids from those firms, so as to make it appear as if they competed in regular form, and were ruled out on account of their excessive charges.

With regard to the merits of the tools, the sub-committee gives as the testimony of Mr. J. Shields Wilson, superintendent of Needs & Levy's Penn Works, and Mr. John Birkbeck, superintendent of Messrs. Merrick & Sons' Southwark Foundry, six machinists employed in the navy yard, all of whom testify in substance that the tools purchased in New York are old-fashioned, out of order, incapable of doing first-rate work, and not such as they would buy if fitting up shops of their own.

On the other hand, the Board of Engineers who examined the matter by order of the Navy Department present the evidence of a number of prominent machinists, who swore that the tools were not antiquated; that the depreciation from use was not such as to materially affect their efficiency; that they were first-class tools in every respect, such as they would purchase themselves, and that it was judicious to purchase them in preference to paying a higher price for new ones. The following are the gentlemen who testified to that effect:—John H. Long, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy; Joseph G. Harrison, of the firm of Fletcher & Harrison, New York; Joseph Belknap, consulting engineer, New York; Jacob S. Worden, of the firm of Murphy, McCady & Worden, New York; Thomas J. Rowland, of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, L. I.; John Birkbeck, superintendent of Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, and seventeen other leading machinists and engineers of New York and other cities. In addition to these, letters endorsing the same views were received from Messrs. Merrick & Sons; W. C. Williamson, of Williamson & Brothers; T. Wilbraham & Brothers, John Birkbeck, John L. Knowlton, of the machine works at Second Street wharf, Philadelphia; Lewis Laws, of I. F. Morris, Towne & Co., Philadelphia; Washington Jones, superintendent of the same establishment; Charles W. Smith, No. 135 North Third Street; and Robert H. Long, of Grice & Long, Fulton Works, Philadelphia.

Such is the array of testimony on both sides. "Where doctors disagree, who shall decide?" The most important evidence is that of Mr. John Birkbeck, whose evidence before the Committee and the Board is apparently contradictory. Before the Board he testified that "the general character of the tools purchased of Roach is excellent, and they have all the modern improvements for doing marine work; they are not old-fashioned patterns, and they are generally in good order; there are some few repairs required on them to put them in the best of first-class order; the cost of putting them in order would not exceed \$200; they are the proper kind of tools to select for a navy yard, and their purchase was judicious, instead of purchasing other tools at greater prices." Mr. Birkbeck stated that when examined by the sub-committee he was required to give categorical answers, which did not elicit his full opinion.

The most serious charge brought against Mr. Zeller and his assistants by the sub-committee, is that they fabricated bids as having

been made by Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Bement & Dougherty. The only evidence given by the sub-committee is as follows:—"Messrs. Sellers & Co. having examined the exhibit heretofore referred to, said:—"We never made any bids for these tools, neither were we requested to do so. Our list of August 20, 1867, and certain photographs obtained from it some time previous to May 21, 1867, at which time we revised our price list, must have been the basis upon which the comparison has been made. Some of the sizes given as ours we do not make."

"On this point Mr. Bement, of the firm of Bement & Dougherty, being shown those of his firm, said they were not bids; that when the firm makes bids they take proposals from it; and the books of the firm had been examined, and found that no bids had been given for these tools, and no member of the firm or employee been solicited or requested, and added, "If there had been a call made at that time, June, 1867, the prices would not have been as carried out in the exhibit."

"Then your books show no call on you for proposals for the several items set forth in that exhibit? No, sir, and such call had been made, the prices would not have been as quoted; and the prices quoted as ours in some cases are not the prices on the list which was furnished a year before, on August 20, 1867."

In the report of the Board of Engineers we find the price lists of the various tool-building firms set forth at length and sworn to as correct by the assistant engineers and the draughtsmen and others employed in the Chief Engineer's office at the navy yard. The only definite conclusion we have that is arrived at in this whole matter of purchasing tools was conducted in a very loose and unbusiness-like manner by Chief Engineer Zeller. His assistants swear that they waited upon Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Messrs. Bement & Dougherty at certain times, and obtained price-lists from them, stating, when they did so, that there was to be competition in the purchase of the tools. The firms above-named, however, according to the report of the sub-committee, only considered these transactions as the preliminary steps to still further negotiations. A misunderstanding certainly appears to exist on this point. The report of the sub-committee further states that Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Bement & Dougherty positively deny that they were examined by the Board of Engineers as to whether they ever made competitive bids for the tools in question, and pronounce the conclusions of the Board to be false and unfounded. The Board of Engineers, on the contrary, report that papers, which they gave at length, were personally submitted to members of the above-mentioned firms, and acknowledged by them to be the price-lists of tools offered to Chief Engineer Zeller. There appears to be some full-fledged fabrications somewhere on this point, and we hope that the report of the Naval Committee will let us know who the fabricators are.

Complaints are frequently made about the red tape in our public offices, but such a case as this shows the necessity and importance of red tape. In all matters where the expenditures of the Government are concerned, too much care cannot be exercised to have all the contracts, specifications, receipts, exhibits etc., set forth clearly and unmistakably in black and white, and then if disputes arise they can be settled without much difficulty. This tool-purchasing matter does not appear to have been probed to the bottom yet, and we hope that the next report we have on the subject will give us all the facts, without fear, favor, or curtailment, and in such a clear and understandable manner that there will be no mistaking them.

The Proposition to Increase the Number of Assemblymen. We are glad to notice that Mr. Adaire has introduced in the State Legislature a proposition that the Constitution be so amended as to authorize an increase of the number of Assemblymen to three hundred. The present system is so lamentably defective that scarcely any change can prove injurious, and there is good reason for anticipating beneficial results from the proposed reform. Legislation, as now conducted at Harrisburg, is ordinarily either a failure, a farce, or a fraud. Useful business of a general character is habitually neglected, and the ruling principle of action is to do those things which ought not to be done, and to leave undone those things which ought to be done. Nine-tenths of each session is consumed in the consideration of special laws or private bills, and in these proceedings one hundred men in the House act on business interests of every description, without knowing or caring what is the real nature of the enactments they vote for, and without taking the trouble to oppose any measure that may be submitted unless a belief prevails that "there is money in it," or that it may affect partisan interests. Hundreds of bills are read only by their titles, and under this careless system adroit managers, who conciliate influential members of committees, have little difficulty in securing the passage of any obnoxious measure they chose to favor. If it is important that the privileges granted in these multifarious enactments should be bestowed, no worse mode than the one now employed could be devised to consider them, for it is evident that they receive no consideration whatever worthy of the name; that members vote "yea" or "nay" without an intelligent comprehension of their own action; and that they pass bills No. 8056 or de. feat bill No. 12,945 from no better reason than a desire to oblige a friend or fellow-member, or from absolutely base motives. Of all patent plans for making laws, under any system of government, this is one of the very worst. For practical purposes the people might as well go back to a despotism virtually ruled by an irresponsible favorite, and look to a king's fool or a king's barber as the fountain of law and justice. The whole system is so radically absurd, and the time of legislators is so thoroughly preoccupied by the multifarious details of private bills, that honest men find themselves hopelessly bewildered when they endeavor to bring order out of chaos, and to render real service, of a legitimate character, to the State.

The repeated attempts to transfer to the courts the private business with which the

Legislature is burdened have proved abortive. As soon as one class of applicants is disposed of, others take its place, and there is a chronic tendency to encourage these applications, for the obvious reason that they bring gratification to the mill of corrupt members. Something may be done by positive laws, or by constitutional amendments, to check this evil; but it is probable that an increase of the number of members of the House to three hundred would prove the most effective remedy, especially if this increase was accompanied by short sessions and small salaries. The best thing the people can expect from a State Legislature is that it will act promptly and wisely on the general appropriation bills and such other general legislation or business as may from time to time be requisite for the public welfare, and then adjourn. Three hundred men could easily be selected, by small constituencies, from the immense body of good and useful citizens who would be willing to devote annually a month or six weeks to the consideration of legitimate legislative business, but who would turn away in disgust from the unentireligible budget of buncombe and bribery which is now manufactured at the State Capitol. The absurdities of the present system would be more glaring than ever if three hundred men instead of only one hundred spent their time in converting jargon they would not even listen into laws, and it is scarcely possible that so large a body would willingly consent to this self-stultification.

Mr. Adaire's proposition embraces a proviso that in apportioning the representatives "no county shall be divided, and no more than three counties shall be joined in the formation of a district." The last clause of this proviso we cordially approve, but we doubt the wisdom of the first. It seems to us desirable that each member should be made responsible to as small a constituency as possible. Of three hundred members, for instance, Philadelphia would be entitled to about sixty. It would be a hazardous experiment to elect that number on a general ticket, all the voters of the city voting for sixty candidates. It would probably be better to require that no legislative district should embrace more territory than a single ward, and, if possible, to divide the populous wards into three districts, so that each candidate could be personally known to a large proportion of his constituents. In some of the populous counties of the State the custom prevails in nominating conventions of apportioning legislative candidates to well-defined sub-districts. In some of the New England States each town or township elects at least one member. What is needed above all other things in the Legislature is honest men, and rogues have a better chance of imposing upon people unacquainted with their private character than upon their immediate neighbors.

ACCORDING to the New York Sun, some of the warts of that city have formed or are contemplating the formation of vigilance committees similar to those of San Francisco. If this is the case, all the wise men in Gotham must indeed have gone to sea in a bowl. New York has long been in a bad way, but we can hardly believe that anything can now justify such action in private individuals. In the unorganized society of a new country, especially one laboring under the peculiar disadvantages of the heterogeneous population attracted by the precious metals, there may be excuses for the more law-abiding citizens to take the law in their own hands against the outrages of the utterly lawless; but no enemy could utter anything half so derogatory to the fame of New York as would be the truth confessed by such action on the part of her own citizens.

CHICAGO is growing, if we are to believe what the people of that city say for themselves. The following were the totals of the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the city in 1868 and 1867:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Real Property, Personal Property. 1868: Real \$174,490,660; Personal \$5,756,240. 1867: Real \$140,857,040; Personal \$1,392,604. Total 1868: \$180,246,900. Total 1867: \$142,249,644.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 29, 1869. Mail for HAVANA, per steamer OCEA, sailing from Baltimore, will close at the office on MONDAY, February 1. HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

POETRY ABOUT MAN AND BEAST. The beasts of the field are clothed with hair, The birds of the air with feathers; Both birds and beasts have plenty to wear. Exposed to all sorts of weathers. The reason the birds and the beasts go taut, It is certainly now decided, Is because no clothing is furnished by us, Such as for man is provided. But human critters would deem it a sin In feathers and furs to dress, so And so each human covers his skin With pants and with coats, and vests, oh! And men, by the thousands, are clothed with goods Which we run some tremendous mills on, And the men of the nation crowd to buy The Clothing of ROCKHILL & WILSON. ROCKHILL & WILSON would mention, by way of passing remark, that there are still a few clothes left of the same sort, going, going, at the same unprecedented low prices. Men being superior in understanding to the beast of the field, or the fowl of the air, will show his understanding by taking advantage of the present condition of affairs, and hastening to buy. GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. INSTRUCTION. 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—FOR SALE, A GOLD SCHOLARSHIP IN BEST COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the city. Apply at No. 99 N. THIRD Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, by Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at the SPRING STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 7 1/2 P. M. Sermon, above Fifth, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—FIRST LECTURE, CHARLES TRACY AND MISSION SOCIETY, organized in September, 1857. OMCs, No. 124 CHESTNUT STREET. To be two hundred and twenty-sixth Union Meeting will be held in the TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets, on Sabbath evening, 31st, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. J. H. MOLLYVAINE, D. D., and J. H. SCHREINER will address the meeting. Public invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow, at 10 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. The sixth of the series of sermons on the significant Questions of Scripture to-morrow evening, subject: "How shall we live in a Republic so Great a Nation?" All are welcome.

FIRST OPENING FOR EVENING SERVICES OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY IN OUR CHURCH, by Rev. CHARLES TRACY, Pastor, WILLIAM TAYLOR, Pastor. Sunday, Jan. 31.—Services, Morning, 10 o'clock. Evening, 7 o'clock. Subject—"The True Heavenly Kingdom."

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10 A. M. by the Rev. J. H. MOLLYVAINE, D. D., at 7 1/2 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., on Temperance. All cordially invited.

GOOD HOPE.—CLINTON STREET CHURCH, 7 1/2 P. M. Sermon, by Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on the above subject to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All persons cordially invited to attend.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. G. H. PAYNE, of Arch Street M. E. Church, will preach at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Rev. W. W. HUMPHREYS, pastor, at 7 P. M.

LUTHERAN, TWELFTH AND OXFORD.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) Morning at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Subject—"The Religion of the Future."

WEST SPRING STREET CHURCH, by Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the eighth of the series of discourses on the Book of Esther to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 A. M. Subject—"The Religion of the Future."

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—Second of the Course in the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWELFTH and GREEN Streets, to-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, by Rev. W. E. JAMES, of Germantown. Young men and the public generally cordially welcome.

DR. STORM & ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. E. corner of RICHARD and WALNUT Streets, Morning at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Rev. C. P. WHITAKER, Pastor.

REV. DR. STRYKER WILL preach in the Morning and Rev. Dr. ADAMS in the Evening, at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. in the TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FIFTH Streets.

SERVICES IN RUFTON WOOD STREET M. E. CHURCH, by Dr. T. J. SHEPHERD, Morning, Subject—"Instant Acceptance of God's Service." Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Subject—"The Religion of the Future."

REV. J. F. BRIGGS, D. D., WILL preach in the FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Sunday Morning at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEEN CH Street, above Walnut.—Rev. J. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor, Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS. JOHN BURNS, No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE SPRUCE.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS. Price by the piece this day, no advance. New York M. 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2.

PIQUES, PLAID, AND SWISS MUSLINS. Satin Plaid, 18 1/2, 22, 25, 28, 35 to 55. Satin Plaid Nainsook, for evening dresses, 25 to 55. Plain Nainsook, Victoria Lawns, Undressed Cambrics.

CASE SLENDED FIGURED PIQUE, 37 1/2 CENTS. Fine and large Corded Pique, 50, 62 1/2, 75, 87 1/2. Figured Piques, 25 to 75; last year's prices.

LINENS, LINENS, LINENS. Heavy Loom Table Linens, 37 1/2, 50, 55, 62 1/2 to 91. 8 1/2 Bleached Table Damask, 87 1/2, \$1. \$1.20 to \$3.50. Damask Napkins, \$1.50 to \$11 per dozen. All Linen Towels, 10, 12 1/2, 16, 22, 25, to \$1.50 each.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY. Ladies' extra-long English Hose, 62 1/2, price elsewhere, 75c. Ladies' genuine Babington Hose, silk embossed, 57 1/2; price elsewhere, \$1.25. Gent's regular made Half Hose, double heels, 25 cents. Ladies' Merino Vests, 75c., \$1.10 to \$5. Ladies' Merino Shirts, 62 1/2, 75, 87 1/2, to \$5. 11

WHITE IRISH POPLIN, AT HARRICK & COLE'S, LIGHT BLUE IRISH POPLIN, AT HARRICK & COLE'S. COBN COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, Handsome quality, 25c. AT HARRICK & COLE'S. MOIRE ANTIQUES, superb qualities, Reduced from \$5 to \$5. AT HARRICK & COLE'S. COBN COLORED SILK, 85-95 AT HARRICK & COLE'S. PINK SILK, 82-85 AT HARRICK & COLE'S. SILKS IN ELEGANT EVENING SHADES, \$2 to \$5. AT HARRICK & COLE'S. RICHLY FIGURED SILKS, new styles, Usual price 16. 84 AT HARRICK & COLE'S. RICH STRIPED SILKS, Reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.50. AT HARRICK & COLE'S. WHITE SILK GLACE, Very desirable for evening, AT HARRICK & COLE'S. We particularly invite attention of buyers to the above.

HARRICK & COLE, 1 South 25th No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

LINENS SHEETS, BED SACKS, BLANKETS, LINEN DRUGGETS, MEN'S COTTON SHIRTS, From the Government Sale in Washington, D. C. NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET, 139 31 ABOVE WILLOW.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE.—Fruit trees by the hundred or thousand. Peaches, apples, cherries, and plums, large size, dwarf and standard, in large or small quantities. Shade trees, large size, in large or small quantities. Orders sent direct to JOHN PEPPER, Nursery, Farm, MOORESTOWN, N. J. Catalogues gratis.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. HAVE THIS DAY MADE STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN ORDER TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK, AS THEIR LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AND THE AMERICAN BUILDERS' JOURNAL, Conducted by SAMUEL SLOAN, ARCHITECT. FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY. Terms—\$6.00 per annum, payable in advance. Specimens and back numbers furnished on receipt of 50 cents. Carriers wanted. CLAXTON, REMSON & HAFELFINGER, Publishers, 139 25th Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street, Phila.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. J. E. CALDWELL & CO. WILL RESUME BUSINESS On Monday, January 18, AT THE STORE, No. 819, CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Watches, Jewelry, Etc. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 13 South SIXTH Street, 21 new & p Manufacturing, No. 22 & FIFTH St.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC. CORNELIUS & BAKER, MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc. STORE, No. 810 CHESNUT Street. MANUFACTORY, No. 821 CHERRY Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 921 CHESNUT Street. Published in conformity with the charter. Receipts for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1868. Premiums received, policy fees, etc. \$914,079.18 Interest on investments 156,625.59 \$1,070,704.77

Losses and Expenditures During the Year. Losses on 47 lives, amounting to \$158,800.00 Expenses, salaries, advertising, rents, stamps, etc. 20,275.07 Rent and taxes, city, county, and national 4,351.26 Commissions to agents, licenses, etc. 85,085.93 Premiums returned as policies cancelled, etc. 20,211.90 268,473.16

Surplus—\$604,230.61 Accumulated assets, including \$1,000,000.00 of the Company established for Loans, ground rents, real estate, and United States, State of Pennsylvania, and City of Philadelphia, 186,000.00 Pennsylvania Railroad, county, city, and other bonds 126,718.35 10-cent railroad and insurance stocks, bonds, and other securities, secured by policies 449,444.94 Scrip dividends and interest on investments 39,921.94 Premiums in hands of agents 62,922.02 Loans, accrued interest, quarterly payments, etc. 91,815.07 Cash in bank and on hand 18,700.00 Deduct losses not due 82,622.78 \$1,070,704.77

Market value January, 1869. \$2,605,879.48

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY. Losses Paid FROM PROMPTLY. Scrip issued to 150; receivable in payment of premiums. Policies issued on the various plans of insurance. Samuel C. Huey, Trustee, John G. Brenner, Theophilus Paulding, Benjamin Gouge, Edmund A. Souder, Richard S. Nowlton, Samuel E. Stokes, James H. Motzfeldt, Henry A. Townsend, William F. Hacker, Thomas W. Davis, Joseph H. Sprague, Joseph M. Price, James H. Kern, Samuel A. Chapman, Edw. M. Nieldes, Rodolphus Kent, Charles Watson, James C. Potts, Warner M. Rasin, Francis A. Hays, John G. Reppeler, John A. Needles, Baltimore.

HENRY C. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. E. HARTSHORN, M. D., No. 149 Walnut Street. EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., 145 Walnut Street. In attendance at the Office of the Company from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. J. A. FRAQUIER, President. SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President. JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. F. and Actuary. ROLAND B. FLETCHER, Secretary. (150 25th St.) H. G. WILSON, Superintendent of Agencies.

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